

FIG. 1

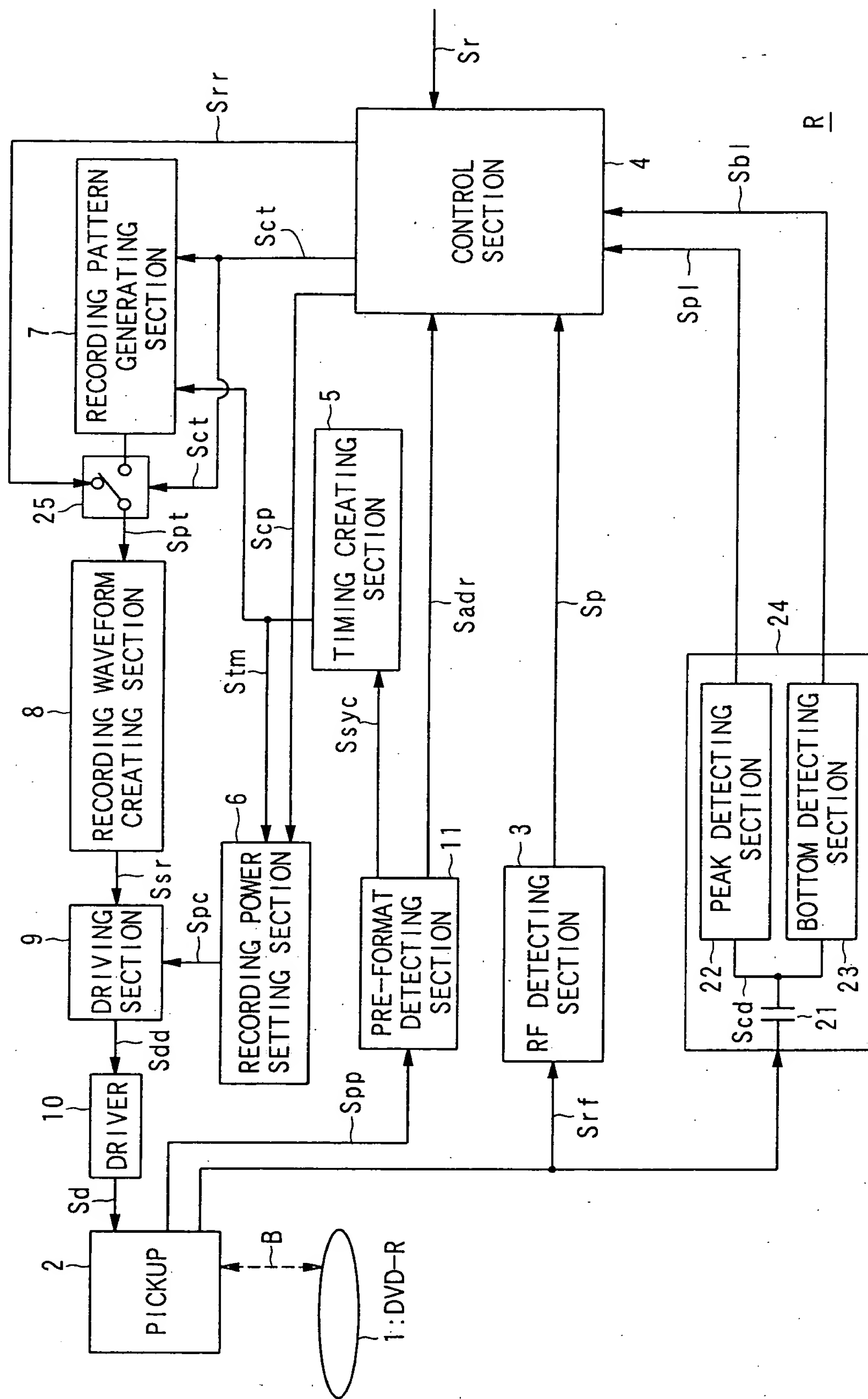
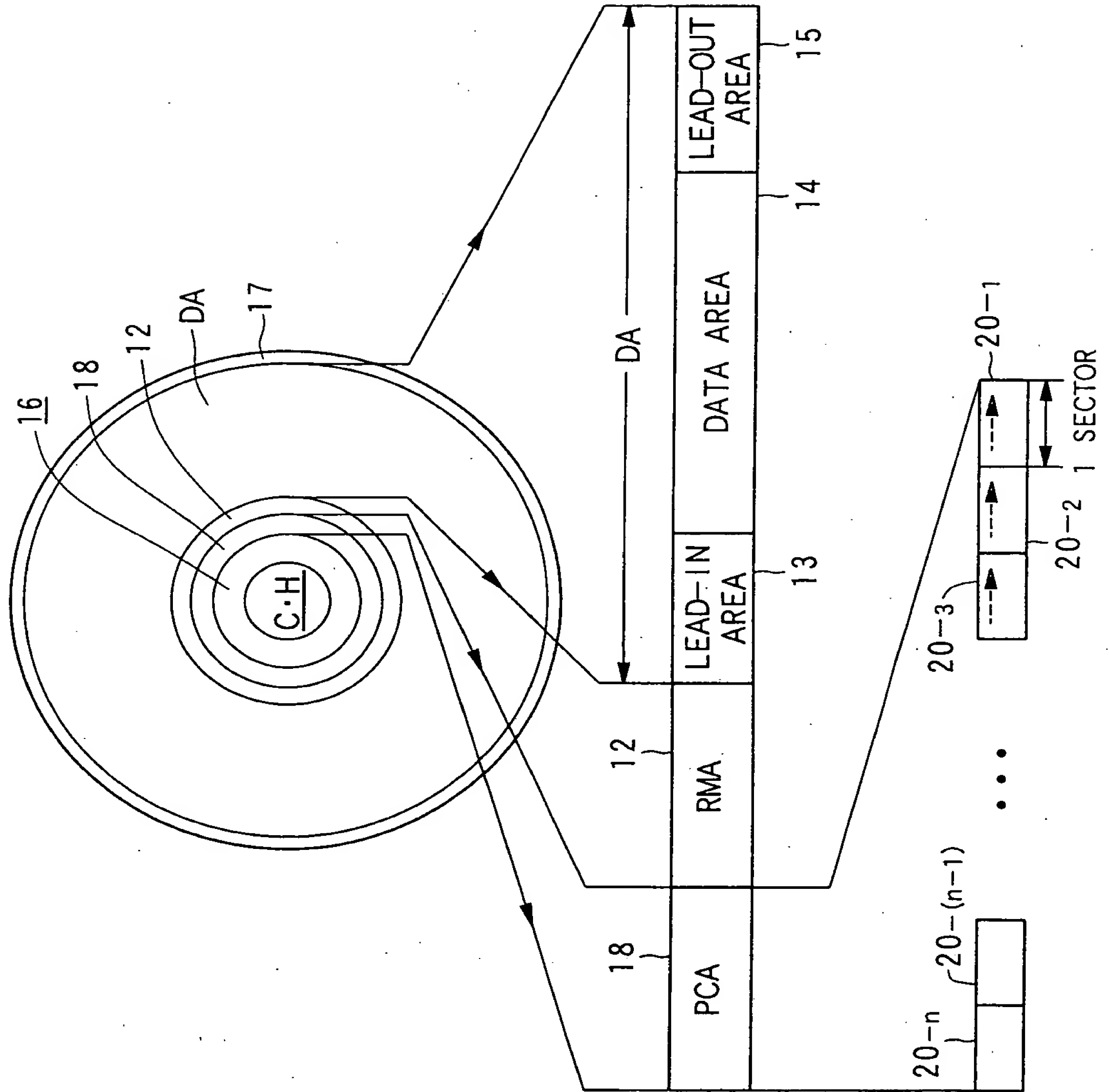


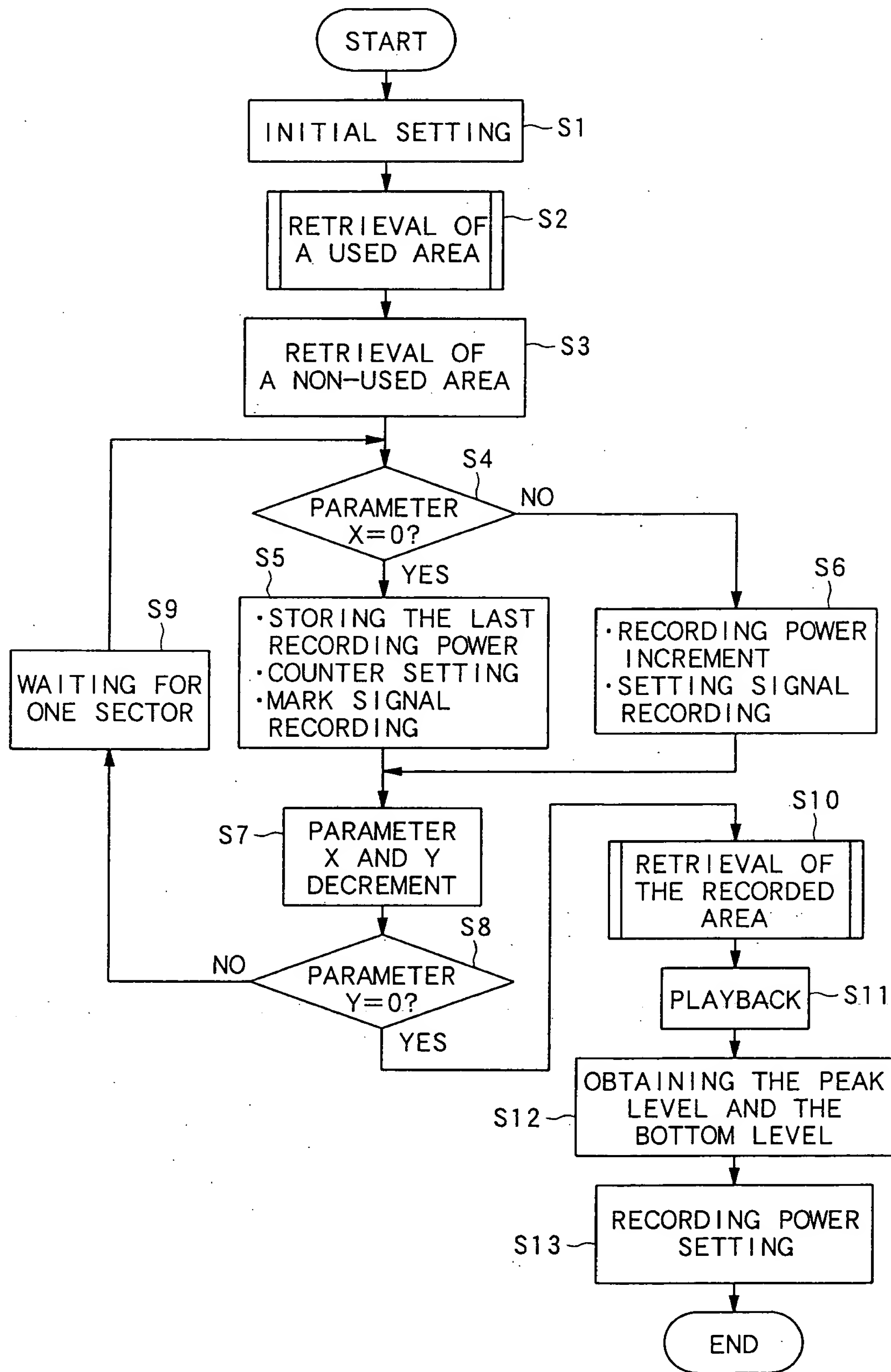
FIG. 2





REPLACEMENT  
SHEET

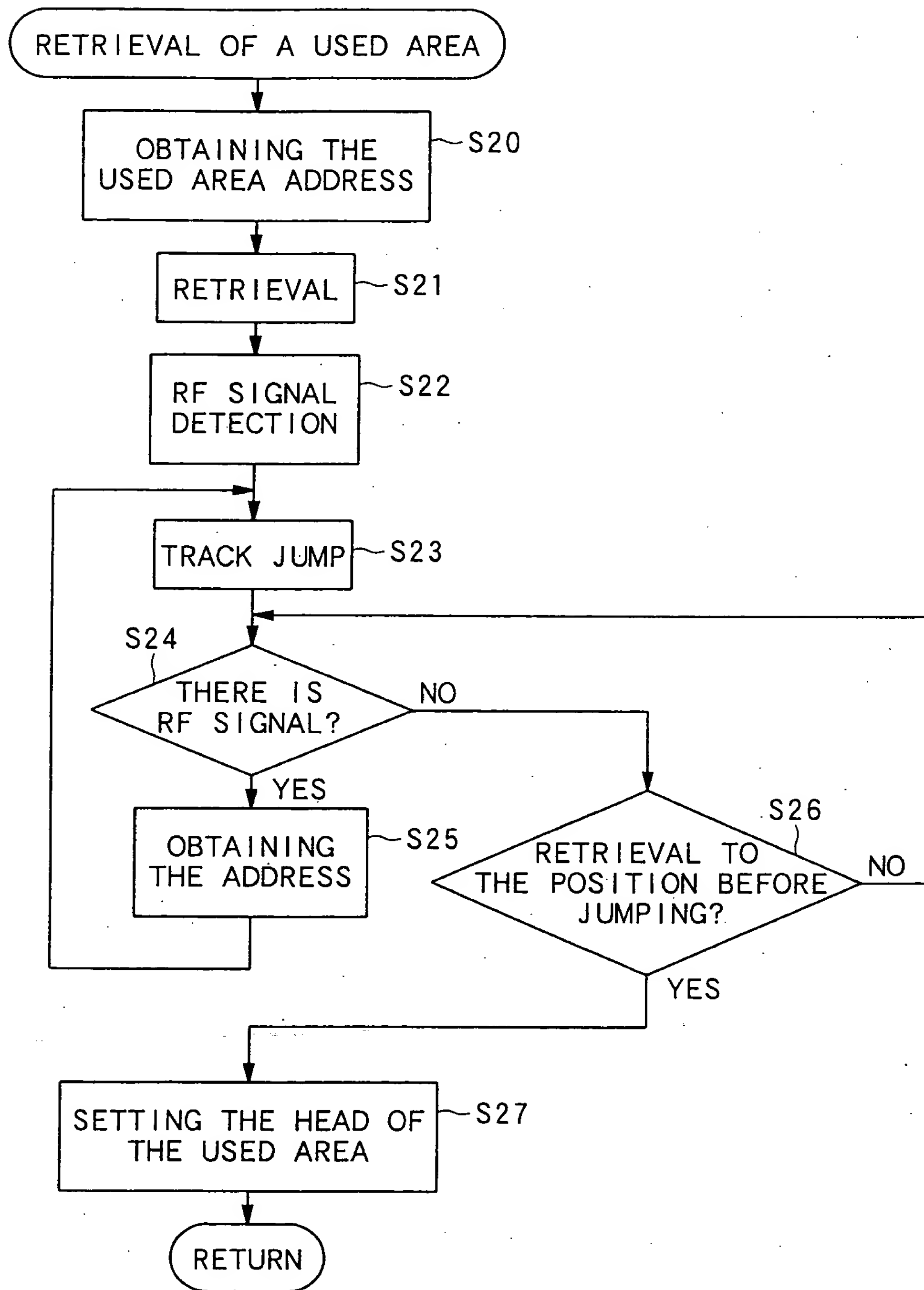
FIG. 3





REPLACEMENT  
SHEET

FIG. 4



The diagram illustrates a disk layout with two main sections: a "NON-USED AREA" on the left and a "RECORDED AREA" on the right. The "NON-USED AREA" is labeled "TOWARD THE INSIDE OF A DISK" and contains a "REFERENCE LEVEL" and a "SP" (Start of Program) marker. The "RECORDED AREA" is labeled "TOWARD THE OUTSIDE OF A DISK" and contains a "RF LEVEL" and an "OPTIMUM LEVEL". The "RF LEVEL" is marked with a "0" and a "+" sign. The "OPTIMUM LEVEL" is marked with a "0" and a "+" sign. The diagram shows a sequence of data blocks, each with a "SpI (11T)" (Start of Program, 11T) and "SbI (11T)" (End of Program, 11T) marker. The blocks are numbered 1 through 20, with a "20" indicating the end of the sequence. The blocks are arranged in a grid, with the "RECORDED AREA" blocks being larger and more numerous than the "NON-USED AREA" blocks. The "RF LEVEL" and "OPTIMUM LEVEL" are shown as horizontal lines across the blocks, indicating the recording level and the optimum level for the data.